FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 068

7 April 1980

ARGENTINA

Retired General Arrested After Article Published B 1
Mission to Caribbean Countries Said Successful B 1
Executive Branch Approves 1980 Budget B 1

CHILE

Text of Letter From Marcos To Remain Secret E 1
Clandestine Pamphlets Urge Hardline Policy E 1
Letelier's Relatives Ask Arrest of Contreras E 1
Socialist Party Condemns Invasion of Afghanistan E 1

COLOMBIA

Reportage on Latest Embassy Developments F 1
Guerrillas Release Two More F 1
M-19 Memorandum F 1
Three More Released F 1
Released Hostages' Identities F 1
Former Hostage Discusses Negotiations F 2
Past Events Recalled F 2
Government Briefs Envoys F 3
M-19 Rejects Cuba F 3
Sovereignty Over Disputed Cays Reaffirmed F 4

PERU

Cuban Ambassador Called to Havana for Talks J 1
Communique Reports 8,000-10,000 Refugees in Havana J 1
Foreign Minister Comments J 1
Aeroflot Postpones Regular Havana-Lima Flight J 2
Socialist International Conference Justifies Violence J 3

VENEZUELA

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Events in Cuba L 1
Ambassador Recalled L 1
Cuban Statement Rejected L 2

PANAMA

Columnist Discusses President Royo's Assembly Speech N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 3 Apr]
MATUTINO Discusses Local Canal Board's Responsibilities N 2
[1 Apr]

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Defense Minister Denies Rumors of Coup P 1
Mexican Paper Discusses Power Struggle in Junta P 1
[Havana International]
FELAP Secretary General Views Attack Against Newsmen P 1
Duarte Discusses Security of Newsmen P 2
Violence, Disorder Reported, Discussed P 2
Five PDC Members Killed P 2
Military Authorities Increase Vigilance P 2
Holy Week Casualties Reported P 3
Violence 'Diminishes' P 3
Defense Minister Notes Arms Traffic Through Costa Rica P 4
[LA NACION 28 Mar]

GUATEMALA

Government Invites OAS Observers to Elections P 6
FUR Not To Participate in Municipal Elections P 6
[PRENSA LIBRE 28 Mar]
Government Reiterates Neutrality in Salvadoran Conflict P 6
Anticommunist Army Issues Death Threats P 7
Army Issues Communique on Clash With Subversives P 7
[EL IMPARCIAL 28 Mar]

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA Calls for New U.S. Policy [31 Mar] P 8
Salvadoran Boats Detained for Alleged 'Piracy' P 9
Five Netherlands Newsmen Arrive From El Salvador P 9

CUBA

Reportage on Refugees at Peruvian Embassy Q 1
Castro Personally Involved Q 1
Hundreds Enter Embassy Grounds Q 1
Number Increases to 2,000 Q 1
Government Statement Q 2
Guard Shot to Death Q 3
Injuries Reported Q 3
Health Situation Worsens Q 4
Government Position Q 4
Salvadoran CRM Member Speaks at Solidarity Event Q 7
Castro Meets With Austrian Socialist Deputy Q 7

OTHER COUNTRIES

BOLIVIA

President To Install New Cabinet 7 Apr V 1
Diplomatic Relations Established With PRC V 1

MEXICO

Appointment of U.S. Ambassador Favorably Received V 1
Japan Interested in Buying More Petroleum V 1

RETIRED GENERAL ARRESTED AFTER ARTICLE PUBLISHED

PY241714 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (AFP)--Gen Adel Edgardo Vilas, Ret, who played an outstanding role in the war against subversives, has been placed under arrest for 30 days, a person close to him has reported.

The sources said that the punishment was meted out for declarations General Vilas made to REDACCION magazine, which published them in an article entitled "Vilas, a Peronist General."

General Vilas is serving his arrest in a military unit in Comodoro Rivadavia, 1,800 km southwest of Buenos Aires. This is not the first time General Vilas has been arrested for political reasons.

MISSION TO CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES SAID SUCCESSFUL

PY041827 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (TELAM)--Air Force Col Raul Cura, under secretary of international economic relations, who headed an Argentine mission to the Caribbean area, has stated that the mission had important results. It visited seven Caribbean countries in 12 days.

Colonel Cura declined to give any specific information on the grounds that he first has to report to the economy minister, but he said that the mission worked strenuously and that he believes the results are good.

Talking about the donation of 2,000 tons of wheat to Haiti, Colonel Cura said that Argentina has donated wheat to all the countries in the Caribbean area except the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica and Santa Lucia. The donations have been made under the food assistance agreement which Argentina had signed. Under the agreement, Argentina is committed to donating 23,000 tons of wheat to developing countries or relatively less developed countries. Finally, Colonel Cura said that the mission had been a success and that all its members are very satisfied with its accomplishments.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH APPROVES 1980 BUDGET

[Figures as received]

PY291435 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2246 GMT 28 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Mar (NA)--The executive branch has approved the law pertaining to the budget for the current fiscal year, which foresees a deficit of over 3.7 trillion pesos.

Government house has reported that the text of the law, which was basically approved by the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) on 7 March, will be officially released tomorrow.

The 1980 budget provides for expenditures amounting to 37,248,000,000,000 pesos for the national administration, which includes the central administration, autonomous organizations and special accounts.

The law is approximately 90 pages long. Income is estimated at 33,459,000,000,000 pesos, and therefore the anticipated deficit amounts to 3,789,000,000,000 pesos, a figure that is equivalent to 3 percent of the GDP estimated for 1980.

TEXT OF LETTER FROM MARCOS TO REMAIN SECRET

PY041858 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0440 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Apr (TELAM/EFE)--The Chilean Government will not reveal the text of the letter sent by the Philippine president to his Chilean counterpart conveying his excuses for having canceled the latter's visit to Manila after he was already halfway there.

This information was disclosed here today by the government secretary general, Gen Sergio Badiola, who added that one must abide by the terms of the official communique, which stated that "after appraising all the information, it has been decided to consider the incident closed and to continue maintaining relations with the Philippines," the severance of which had been announced by Gen Augusto Pinochet.

CLANDESTINE PAMPHLETS URGE HARDLINE POLICY

PY041749 Paris AFP in Spanish 2249 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 3 Apr (AFP)--A group which is apparently made up of supporters of general Pinochet has been distributing pamphlets asking the government to dimiss some officials.

The pamphlets bear no signature, but observers believe that they have been issued by the so-called "hardline sector" in government circles, a sector which gained notoriety last week with the ouster of Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos, who had been considered a moderate within the military regime. The pamphlets ask Pinochet "to get rid of Cubillos" and call for "a closing of ranks around the government." Government Secretary General Sergio Badiola condemned this action and said that all information available on the pamphlet distribution campaign has been turned over to the security services for investigation.

Arguments between the progovernment "hardliners" and "moderates" have grown hotter during the past few days over whether the military regime should continue in power indefinitely or return the country to democratic normality within a fixed period of time.

LETELIER'S RELATIVES ASK ARREST OF CONTRERAS

PY041709 Paris AFP in Spanish 1532 GMT 3 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 3 Apr (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the relatives of a former leftist Chilean minister murdered in the United States have requested the arrest of the chief and two members of the disbanded secret police of the Chilean military regime (DINA) [National Intelligence Department].

The request was submitted to the military judge by the parents and sisters of Orlando Letelier del Solar against Gen Manuel Contreras, Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez, all of whom are career army officers.

SOCIALIST PARTY CONDEMNS INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PY041828 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1702 GMT 4 Apr 80 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 4 Apr (LATIN)--The underground Chilean Socialist Party issued a document here today condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"The Chilean Socialists severely criticize the Soviet intervention perpetrated under lame pretexts," the communique stated.

REPORTAGE ON LATEST EMBASSY DEVELOPMENTS

Guerrillas Release Two More

PA042056 Paris AFP in Spanish 0250 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Apr (AFP)--William Barquero, former Nicaraguan ambassador to Colombia, and Spanish citizen were released today by the 19 April Movement commandos in the Dominican Embassy here. Manuel Lozano, the Spaniard, is a liquor salesman. On Thursday, a Dominican citizen and protocol officer of the Colombian Foreign Ministry were also released.

M-19 Memorandum

PA060316 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The release of three nondiplomatic hostages still being held by the 19 April Movement is expected today. The government meanwhile, is studying a memorandum presented by the guerrillas in the latest meeting held on Thursday. According to reliable sources, in that memorandum the guerrillas told the government that they would release the nondiplomatic hostages before the end of Easter week but insisted on obtaining the release of at least 28 political prisoners and $50 million.

The government, in turn, continues insisting on the impossibility of yielding to these demands because that would be a violation of the Constitution and the laws unless a proper solution is found, such as transferring the political prisoners being tried by court-martial to a civilian court.

Three More Released

PA062234 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2209 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Apr (EFE)--Three people were relaeased today by the 19 April Movement (M-19) commando unit which has been occupying the Dominican Embassy since 27 February. Those released left the embassy around 2145 GMT along with a physician who took care of several people inside the embassy who were ill. The names of those released were not disclosed but it was asserted that none has diplomatic status. There are still 19 men, 11 of them ambassadors, inside the embassy.

Released Hostages' Identities

PA062329 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2256 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 6 Apr (LATIN)--The leftwing guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy in Bogota released three more hostages this afternoon, including Labert Byfield, honorary Jamaican consul in Colombia, Red Cross sources have reported.

The other two were identified as Guillermo Triana, the Foreign Ministry's under secretary of protocol, and Tito Livio Tiburcio, a Dominican Embassy employee who, according to military reports, served as an aide to the guerrillas.

The group left the embassy around 1647 (2147 GMT) accompanied by an International Red Cross official identified only as Cobell, who had been admitted into the embassy 8 hours and 40 minutes earlier.

Colombian Foreign Ministry spokesmen reported that Cobell is Swiss and works as Red Cross delegate to the Andean countries. Military sources had initially reported that he was an American physician.

Following today's release there are still 20 people in the hands of the extremists who took over the embassy on 27 February. They include 11 ambassadors, 2 charges d'affaires and 5 consuls and secretaries. The only Colombians inside the embassy are Luis Valencia, editor of a diplomatic magazine and Jorge Guzman, a photographer. According to press reports, they are voluntarily remaining in the embassy with the other hostages.

Former Hostage Discusses Negotiations

PA050016 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2208 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 4 Apr (EFE)--Alleged friction between Colombian officials, Ramiro Zambrano and Camilo Jimenez, and Mexican Ambassador Ricardo Galan, could have been the reason for the change in negotiators for the diplomatic hostages at the Dominican Embassy here. Dominican engineer and businessman Mario Guzman informed EFE that apparently there was friction between Galan and the Colombian Government negotiators and that this had caused his replacement during the ninth round of talks on Wednesday. Mario, who claimed to be a relative of Dominican President Antonio Guzman, said the hostages still remaining at the embassy were "quite surprised" at the sudden replacement of Ambassador Galan.

During Wednesday's round of talks the 19 April Movement [M-19] guerrilla emerged accompanied by Peruvian Consul Alfredo Teuada. This surprised newsmen covering events around the embassy and even the Colombian Government negotiators. Guzman also said the M-19 guerrillas at the embassy had said the military tribunals are releasing some political prisoners already sentenced and that this suggests an immiment settlement of the difficult conflict.

The M-19 has demanded from President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration the liberation of 311 political prisoners, most of whom are now being court-martialed in Bogota. They are accused of various crimes including subversion, kidnaping and murder.

Guzman, who was released Thursday, said Commander Uno of the guerrilla operation at the embassy promised Papal Nuncio Angelo Acerbi, one of the hostages, that he would release 11 persons during Easter week "because I am a Catholic."

Past Events Recalled

PA061723 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[By Libardo Aguirre Saenz]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 6 Apr--An attempted rebellion by the ambassadors held hostage in the occupied embassy in Bogota was thwarted by Commander Uno when he announced emphatically a few days ago to the captives that "if anyone goes on a hunger strike, I will shoot him."

On that occasion, the ambassadors and other hostages of the 19 April Movement (M-19) terrorist cell immediately "sat down at the table to eat" the local and international press was told by Mario Guzman Cabrales, an engineer residing in Colombia who is the nephew of Dominican President Antonio Guzman.

According to the released Dominican citizen, one of the ambassadors, speaking on behalf of the rest of the captives, told the guerrillas on one occasion that the hostages were going to stage a hunger strike.

"The attempted rebellion ended minutes later when Commander Uno told everyone emphatically: 'I will shoot the first one to go on strike.'"

Guzman Cabrales also mentioned the escape of Uruguayan Ambassador Fernando Gomez Fyns. He said the ambassador's action violated not one pact but two. "We were planning a joint escape with former Nicaraguan Ambassador William Barquero and Ambassador Gomez Fyns. Other persons were involved, but I cannot reveal their names," he explained. The former Dominican hostage said the three were to escape during the 1400 GMT Mass on that Monday, in other words, on 17 March, the same day on which Gomez Fyns escaped.

"Gomez Fyns got Barquero and me to give our word of honor that none of the three would attempt anything until the scheduled hour," the Dominican said. However, Guzman Cabrales added, the Uruguayan ambassador violated that pact as well as another because 'I understand that he had made a gentlemen's agreement with other ambassadors not to flee.'

Finally, Guzman told the national and international press that the first floor of the embassy is mined with explosives.

Government Briefs Envoys

PA060225 Madrid EFE Spanish 0203 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Apr (EFE)--The Colombian Government today briefed the representatives of its counterparts affected by the occupation of the Dominican Embassy on the course of the negotiations that are being held with the 19 April Movement guerrilla group.

Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas met with diplomats and special envoys of the countries whose ambassadors and consuls have been held hostage since 27 February. It was learned that the government is undertaking this type of meeting to explain in detail aspects of the talks with the armed group which is demanding the release of "political prisoners" and a $50 million ransom. For their part, the diplomats reiterated the confidence of their countries in the local authorities and their efforts to find an end to the conflict.

The talks between the government and the guerrillas will be resumed at approximately 2030 GMT on Monday, 7 April.

M-19 Rejects Cuba

PA060245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0040 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Text] Bogota, 6 Apr (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla commando unit which is holding 20 hostages in the Dominican Embassy in Bogota today decided not to consider Cuba as a place of asylum in view of the situation that has arisen with the occupation of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

A completely reliable source told EFE tonight that when Commander Uno found out about the problem that had arisen in Cuba, where more than 10,000 people sought refuge in the Peruvian Embassy, he decided to substitute a European country as a new place of asylum.

Cuban President Fidel Castro had made an offer to Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to welcome the guerrillas and the hostages at the Dominican Embassy in order to solve the difficult problem.

"It is no use going to Cuba because of the problems occurring there," Commander Uno today told the diplomatic hostages who have been in captivity for more than 36 days.

Commander Uno said that if an agreement is reached with the Colombian Government, they would go to a European country which might well be Spain, one of the ambassadorial hostages told a relative over the telephone.

Following the Dominican Embassy takeover on 27 February, the M-19 commander announced that he would take the diplomatic hostages and 311 political prisoners whose release he has requested from the Colombian Government to Cuba.

Cobell, the International Red Cross delegate, continued making arrangements inside the embassy today to obtain safe-conducts in the event that the commando unit should decide to go into exile in the next few days. Cobell entered the embassy with a briefcase for one of the longest visits yet--almost 8 hours.

It was learned in diplomatic circles that Cobell also made arrangements with some ambassadors concerning the processing of official papers needed for the exchange of correspondence with their respective nations.

Serge Colimon, a Haitian Embassy official, told EFE that the envoys of countries whose diplomats are being held hostage met with Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas on Friday to exchange views concerning the Dominican Embassy issue.

Dominican Tito Livio Tiburcio, released along with Colombian Guillermo Triana Ayala and honorary Jamaican Consul M. Byfield, was taken to the Military Institutes Brigade for questioning behind closed doors.

According to reports circulating here, Livio Tiburcio is being questioned about an alleged connection with the M-19 group which occupied the Dominican Embassy. It is being insisted that he cooperated with the group to facilitate their terrorist acitivties.

SOVEREIGNTY OVER DISPUTED CAYS REAFFIRMED

PA062003 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--According to Navy Commander Adm Gilberto Barona Silva, Colombia will defend its sovereignty over the cays located in the archipelago of San Andres and providencia. He has also confirmed that the marine areas under dispute with Venezuela are not being patrolled by ships from either country.

According to Admiral Barona, in times of peace the exercise of sovereignty is merely limited to the exploration of marine resources. He then announced that the government is currently negotiating with several countries for cooperation in exploiting marine resources in areas so far unexplored by Colombian fishing boats.

He stressed that the government is seriously considering the economic potential of the still untapped natural resources in the ocean and has specific projects planned in connection with this.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR CALLED TO HAVANA FOR TALKS

PA042319 Paris AFP in Spanish 2311 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 4 Apr (AFP)--Reliable sources reported here today that Cuban ambassador to Peru Luis Karakadze left this morning for Havana, where he was called for consultations by his government.

Karakadze's trip is apparently linked to the problem of the Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS 8,000-10,000 REFUGEES IN HAVANA

PY062136 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 6 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (AFP)--The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reported here today through a communique released at 1500 local time (2000 GMT), that between 8,000 and 10,000 Cubans are within the Peruvian Embassy compund in Havana.

The communique states: "The Peruvian Foreign Ministry reports that in light of the situation created by the Cuban officials, who motivated the massive entrance of Cuban citizens at the Peruvian Embassy, there are now between 8,000 and 10,000 Cubans at that mission.

"Since the situation is becoming impossible for our embassy personnel to handle, we are negotiating with the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba, the UN High Commission for Refugees and the International Red Cross, seeking humanitarian aid for these persons, who are suffering from a lack of food and fundamental services. Some cases of dehydration, lack of oxygen, gastroenteritis, traumatic injury, sunstroke, etc., have already been detected.

"Furthermore, persons outside the embassy compound have thrown objects into the embassy grounds, injuring several persons.

"The Foreign Ministry hopes that the prompt support requested will provide relief for these persons."

Foreign Minister Comments

PA070418 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (EFE)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Arturo Garcia y Garcia today called for "international solidarity" as the only way to solve the case of the 10,000 refugees in the embassy in Havana.

During a news conference held at Torre Tagle Palace, seat of the Foreign Ministry, Garcia said Peru cannot "provide even the most basic facilities" to the refugees. The foreign minister said that it is impossible, especially because of the precarious conditions existing in Cuba, where "food is distributed by official lists."

The minister, who looked tired, added that the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees will be in charge of taking the throng that has voluntarily gathered in the embassy out of Cuba.

"The high commissioner can take those who want to leave Cuba to the various nations that agree to protect them," he added. Garcia said Peru "will cooperate as much as it can. It is ready to provide the necessary coordination and to welcome as many refugees as it can."

The foreign minister said food, medical care and sanitary conditions will have to be provided by the Cuban Government because it is responsible for what he called "an unprecedented tragedy in the history of mankind."

He also dismissed the possibility of setting up an airlift to help in the evacuation since "it is impossible for Peru on such short notice to move and welcome that enormous number of people.

Analyzing the reasons why Cuba left the Peruvian Embassy without surveillance, Garcia voiced his discomfiture and surprise.

"We have not been able to fathom the reasons for such serious action and the use of such harsh language, not only against Peru and Venezuela, but against the rest of the Latin American nations, except Mexico," the foreign minister stated. He added that the reason given by the Cuban Government was the death of a policeman as a result of the forcible entry into the embassy of a bus with five people who were seeking asylum abroad. Garcia noted that the coroner's office has stated that the policeman died when a bullet fired by another guard ricocheted.

"The Cuban Government thinks--why I don't know--that the Peruvian Embassy is responsible for the policeman's death," he said. The minister noted that as a result of that the Cuban Government ordered cranes to uproot the police posts and announced over the radio that it had lifted police protection from the embassy.

"What they didn't expect was that so many people would enter the embassy," he remarked.

Explaining his surprise over the Cuban decision, Garcia said, "Peru had made great efforts in the past to show its friendship to Cuba." He cited the instances of the Peruvian initiative to stop the blockade in 1972, President Francisco Morales Bermudez' participation in the nonalined summit in Havana and the vote cast for Cuba during the UN election of a Latin American member of the Security Council.

Asked about a possible break in relations, Garcia said that "an eventual break has to be considered but what we want to do now is remedy the tragic situation that 10,000 people are enduring." He added that government-to-government negotiations are difficult, "given the lack of interest shown in the Cuban document."

Garcia said no decision has been made to bring the matter before the UN Security Council. Among the actions taken, the foreign minister stressed the call for an Andean Council meeting and the appeals made to the Red Cross, the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and friendly nations, especially those that have representatives in Cuba.

About the initial 25 refugees who don't have the Cuban Government's permission to leave the country, Garcia said Peru's stand will continue to be to protect them.

Garcia added that he asked the Peruvian Interior Ministry today to reinforce its protection of the Cuban Embassy. "What Cuba did is a violation of the Vienna Convention," he noted.

After the news conference, Garcia returned to the meeting with his cabinet colleagues, which has lasted more than 48 hours. As he said, a possible solution to this tense situation and human drama will be worked out beginning tomorrow, Tuesday [as received].

AEROFLOT POSTPONES REGULAR HAVANA-LIMA FLIGHT

PA062102 Paris AFP in Spanish 1953 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 6 Apr (AFP)--The regular Aeroflot flight that was scheduled to arrive here at noon today from Havana has been postponed indefinitely, it was officially announced today.

The Peruvian aeronautics authorities and airline representatives at Lima's international airport said they do not know the reasons for the postponement of the flight and are consulting Havana about this. In accordance with its normal timetable, after landing here, the plane should have stayed overnight and returned to Havana tomorrow. Medical personnel, nurses, medicines and food provided by the Peruvian Red Cross were to have left for Havana on the return flight to help alleviate the situation created after thousands of Cubans invaded the Peruvian Embassy in Havana when Cuban authorities removed all police protection.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE JUSTIFIES VIOLENCE

PY041808 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Apr 80 PY

[Text] Lima, 2 Apr (LATIN)--The Socialist International, which closed a 2-day conference here today, has justified the use of insurrection as a means of taking power in those countries where there is no other way to attain democracy.

The Socialixt International also rejected charges that the presence of approximately 30 social democratic leaders from Europe and Latin America in Lima constitutes interference with the electoral process in Peru, where general elections are scheduled for 18 May. The conference had been convened by the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA).

Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, stated--during a press conference held at the end of the meeting--that the Socialist International had recently changed its attitude toward political violence. "Nowadays, even if the Socialist International rules that power must be won by votes, it accepts the fact that when this course of action is not feasible, political violence is the last recourse," he added.

Guillermo Manuel Ungo of the Salvadoran National Revolutionary Party indicated that his country's current state of insurrection results from what he called "the total closing of the electoral path."

The fact that the Socialist International met in Lima only a few weeks before the first Peruvian general elections in 17 years was criticized from the viewpoint that this constituted interference in the country's domestic affairs. The presidential candidates of the other parties were invited to the conference, but their benches remained unoccupied.

Bernt Carlson from Sweden, secretary general of the Socialist International, rejected the criticism and indicated that the movement, which groups the so-called parties of the democratic left, has "the duty of working for democracy in every country of the world." He recalled that the protection of human rights is an essential element within the UN Charter. He added: "Thus, APRA's efforts deserve the massive support of the members of the Socialist International."

In turn, APRA presidential candidate Armando Villanueva del Campo recalled that this has been the fourth meeting of the Socialist International in Latin American this year, following the ones in San Salvador, Managua and Santo Domingo. "As long as there is a dictatorship or a nation without human rights on the continent, we, the social democratic parties, will continue meeting," he said.

Among the persons who attended the conference which closed this afternoon were Carlos Andres Perez, Jose Figueres and Walter Guevara Arze, former presidents of Venezuela, Costa Rica and Bolivia, respectively. At the end of the conference the delegates flew to Trujillo to pay homage to APRA founder Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who died last August at the age of 84.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON EVENTS IN CUBA

PA051727 Paris AFP in Spanish 1534 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 5 Apr (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government categorically rejected all the implications and references made by the Cuban revolutionary government in relation to the incidents which have occurred at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana.

In a communique issued here last night, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry said that it was carefully studying a Cuban Government communique published on 4 April by GRANMA.

The incidents are related to the decision of Fidel Castro's government to withdraw the guards from the Peruvian Embassy and the notice that other embassies could have the same done if they wished.

The Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Ministry says in its communique that on behalf of the Venezuelan Government it categorically rejects the implications and references to Venezuela contained in the Cuban Government communique and that in due time it will present a more complete report on its position.

The Venezuelan communique goes on to say that Arturo Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian foreign relations minister, has reported on the critical situation at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana on several occasions today.

In view of the situation, the embassies in Havana of countries which are members of the Andean Pact are in constant touch with their respective foreign ministries.

The Cuban Government's strong communique on the situation of Cuban citizens seeking asylum in diplomatic missions in Havana and the reaction of the Venezuelan Government seem to have altered emotions. Everything seems to indicate that diplomatic relations between the two countries could freeze at any moment.

Ambassador Recalled

PA051848 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 5 Apr (AFP)--Venezuela again recalled its ambassador in Cuba, Cesar Rondon Lovera. He will report on the situation in Havana following the statement released by the Cuban Government and published by the newspaper GRANMA on 4 April.

A communique just released by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry reports on the situation and notes that the Foreign Ministry has issued instructions to Ambassador Cesar Rondon Lovera to come to Caracas for consultations on the situation in Havana following the Cuban revolutionary government statement published in the newspaper GRANMA on 4 April.

The new communique, the second released by the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry in less than 24 hours, adds that the national government will reply to the charges contained in the Cuban document and will state its position once it has all the available information.

The brief communique concludes by stating that the Foreign Ministry ratifies once more the firm position of the Venezuelan Government in defense of the right of asylum and respect for diplomatic immunity.

Cuban Statement Rejected

PA070404 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0308 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[By Hugo Infantino]

[Text] Caracas, 6 Apr (LATIN)--Venezuela considered the statements issued Friday by the Cuban Government in which it refers to this country and Peru concerning the incidents at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana as an "unjustified aggression" and termed its language "violent and unacceptable."

In a nine-page declaration issued tonight by the Foreign Ministry, the Venezuelan Government adopted the Peruvian position in the sense that any situation that may arise as a result of the withdrawal of the police protection at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana "shall be the exclusive responsibility of the Cuban Government."

Wondering why so many so many people are seeking asylum, questioning the claims that they are common criminals, and demanding to know the reason why some embassies are discriminated against concerning custody, the Venezuelan document maintained that "whatever the answer, there appears to be an urgent need for all nations who practice the right of asylum to impose respect for their prerogatives if the requirements that allow it exist, a position which Venezuela firmly supports."

Referring to the situation created by the entry of Cuban citizens into the Venezuelan diplomatic mission in Havana in recent months, the communique insisted that "despite the reiterated efforts to solve political situations with political realism," it has not been possible to reach effective and honorable solutions "in view of the attitude of the Cuban revolutionary government."

The Venezuelan Government reiterated "its intention to maintain really civilized and fruitful relations and declares that it awaits evidence on the part of Cuba that it knows how to apprise its relations with our country."

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry announcement was released after several consultations between President Luis Herrera Campins, Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano Velasco and the Venezuelan ambassador in Havana, Cesar Rondon Lovera.

Foreign Minister Zambrano, after releasing the document to the press tonight, announced that he will call a meeting of the diplomatic corps to give them a copy of the document and added that the subregional Andean Pact Council may be summoned in the next 48 hours to analyze the situation.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES PRESIDENT ROYO'S ASSEMBLY SPEECH

PA050310 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 3 Apr 80 p 4-A PA

[By Joaquin Beleno: "Royo's Speech"]

[Excerpts] President Aristides Royo's long-awaited speech has definitely not disappointed his fellow citizens. In his 1-hour, 18-minute address to the nation, the president detailed all that has been done during the 18 months of his administration.

As regards the image and moral strength of this administration, Aristides Royo was very brave in challenging the rich on their own ground and in encouraging the poor to achieve an equitable and impartial distribution of the country's wealth. Dialog must be the basis of understanding and balance, but our commentary will always be the same. His opponents will continue to be the rich who do not want to obtain less profits or the rich who have not been pleased with a few additional contracts, the poor with the lowest wages and those middle class members who defend the rich--including those public servants who enjoy job stability, but confuse years of service with productivity and salary increases.

Elsewhere in his speech, President Royo maintained his unchanging patriotic position in the face of that wealthy country, (the richest and most powerful), the United States, which is violating the treaties it has signed. All of us must close ranks around Royo and fight to the very end to obtain and bring into fruition that which was achieved through the Torrijos-Carter treaties and in order to create security for the year 2000.

Our impression of Royo's speech is that it is like the surfacing of a big iceberg in whose tip we have seen distinctly for the first time the entire development of a government program. However, under the surface, that is, in that which has been omitted and has not been stated, an entire world of possibilities--especially at the level of the small communities and in the lifestyle of the Panamanian man during the last quarter of the 20th century--is still left to emerge. This was not evident in the presidential speech, but is a fact with regard to the government's work.

As regards education, we think he was ostensibly cautious. We understood this to be more out of a middle class feeling or conscience, than for political reasons. The president asked those who have the 1980 educational program in their hands for moderation. He appealed to the human, patriotic and generous feelings of those who must respond to 200,000 Panamanian students and their parents.

The president was heavily applauded on various occasions, for instance when he referred to the public servants whose loyalty is weakened and slackens in the face of the attacks of critics who do not suggest solutions and, if they have them selfishly keep them to themselves. But he was even more heavily applauded when he flatly dismissed the possibility of organizing a constituent assembly or holding a plebiscite to replace the 1972 Constitution. Through the paths of legality and dialog, Royo, in the name of democracy, will accept all changes to the present Constitution, but nothing more. He will not accept anything subversive either.

Of course, the presidential speech was full of charisma. He talked about the necessary administrative reforms and the change of officials--as is to be expected in an administration that is being strengthened. But the most important topic, the ministerial changes, was not discussed. Could it be perhaps because it is the philosophy of those in charge of the process that such blows should not be announced beforehand?

MATUTINO DISCUSSES LOCAL CANAL BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITIES

PA030336 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Apr 80 p 4-A PA

[Article by Harmodio Icaza: "The Canal's Board of Directors"]

[Text] It is now exactly 6 months since the Torrijos-Carter treaties came into effect, and the Board of Directors has not held a single meeting, even though the document says that "the Canal Commission will be made up of nine members," and so forth. The appointment of five members of the board was intentionally delayed for the purpose of deciding, without any interference, what policies to follow and to establish the necessary regulations and to arrange for the army to be in control.

For all practical purposes the Board of Directors will have nothing to do but meet and be briefed on everything that has been done by the army and to learn that everything had been decided for them before any of them had been sworn in. This includes the four Panamanains appointed by Panama, who will only have the right to protest.

Although it is true that the five Americans and four Panamanians have not been legally appointed, nothing has kept the four Pnaamanians chosen by our government from meeting, at least to be informed on what is happening. So far it has not been possible for them to agree on the site and date. If one of them is not on his way to Miami, the other one does not have time. The truth is that every effort to get them to meet at least once have been in vain.

Considering their immense responsibility, they should have been a little more concerned about their duties. But the truth has been quite different. One even suggested that he be sworn in before Carter's representative, ignoring the fact that Panama had rejected this demand, which is not included in any part of the treaty. We are making fools of ourselves.

The four Panamanians must meet and reach a joint decision on the attitude they must assume, because even if it is true that matters will be decided by a majority vote, at least the joint attitude of the four Panamanians will influence the future behavior of their counterparts as well as the autonomy the army has taken on itself in decisions concerning the canal's operation and administration. In this respect we want to mention again the laws on the implementation of the treaties, which violate the letter and the spirit of the pacts, as if national law could be above an international agreement.

The passivity assumed by the government in not formally protesting the violations and the whimsical interpretations of the treaties would seem to reveal an attitude of submission and resignation to everything that is happening in the Canal Commission, at least until the year 2000. If to this we add the "so what" attitude assumed so far by the Panamanian members of the board, then as a Panamanian, one must wonder if the most patriotic Panamanians were selected, or if on the contrary we have not been so fortunate. I do not doubt the capacity of each of them. Perhaps we have chosen good persons, but it is remarkable that so far they have not given any importance to the posts to which they have been appointed.

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES RUMORS OF COUP

PA070113 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 7 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 6 Apr (AFP)--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia this afternoon emphatically denied rumors of an alleged coup d'etat against the present governing junta. In a telephone conversation with AFP, Colonel Garcia said the rumors circulated in that respect broad and in El Salvador are false. Unofficial and vague reports about a coupist movement against the present governing junta circulated here in the last few hours and were picked up by an international news agency, which is not AFP.

Minister Garcia, whom the opposition sectors identify as part of the Salvadoran armed forces' conservative sector, said that he had been working the last few hours without problems on state matters with the members of the junta. He confirmed that Col Antonio Majano is out of the country on private matters, although he avoided revealing where the military member of the junta is. Garcia only said Majano will return this week.

Meanwhile, the general situation in the country today appeared to be calm and there was no news of terrorist activities or acts of political violence. All industrial, commercial, student and other activities are expected to be fully restored on Monday and Tuesday, following the Holy Week recess.

MEXICAN PAPER DISCUSSES POWER STRUGGLE IN JUNTA

PA051658 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The newspaper EL SOL DE MEXICO has said that a struggle for power is being waged by the upper echelons of the military in El Salvador, where someone is killed by the repressive forces every 40 minutes. The paper adds that junta members Adolfo Arnoldo Majano and Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and National Guard Chief Eugenio Vides Casanova are heading the various factions struggling for total power in the country.

It adds that Colonel Garcia has the support of the Pentagon and the U.S. Congress while Vides Casanova has the support of National Guard sectors. They want to play a decisive role in the country.

FELAP SECRETARY GENERAL VIEWS ATTACK AGAINST NEWSMEN

PA041703 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Genaro Carnero Checa, secretary general of the Latin American Journalists Federation [FELAP], said in Mexico yesterday that the only way to protect newsmen who leave their countries on delicate missions is to get rid of dictatorships and convert them into democracies. In referring to the attack against two Netherlands television reporters in San Salvador, he added that once democracy is achieved newsmen should be given credentials, special status and free circulation. This theory, which seems utopian, is not really so, the top FELAP leader said.

He added that people must be incited to revolt against dictatorships in order to establish democracies and then let democracies protect newsmen who are struggling on their behalf.

He noted that nowhere else in the world are newsmen so badly persecuted as in Latin America because of the existing dictatorships. He said that the Nicaraguan people fought against and defeated one of them and that the people of El Salvador and Haiti--countries in which no international treaty is in effect--will have to do the same.

DUARTE DISCUSSES SECURITY OF NEWSMEN

PA041656 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] According to NOTIMEX, Jose Napoleon Duarte, one of the leaders of the Salvadoran Government junta, told the press that if there is no possible solution we [the Christian Democrats] would have to withdraw, but first we are going to exhaust all means.

After two Netherlands television newsmen were wounded and the representatives of foreign information media expressed strong indignation, Duarte offered to punish those responsible. Duarte, who was under continuous pressure from reporters in the hotel where 20 of them are staying, said that killing is one of the problems of El Salvador.

In response to the complaints over the lack of security for the media, Duarte said: We do not have a curfew because things have not yet reached such a serious level. However, NOTIMEX continues, the day before the meeting Duarte had offered newsmen in the same hotel security and respect for their work.

VIOLENCE, DISORDER REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Five PDC Members Killed

PA041604 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1450 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Five members of the Christian Democratic Party in San Salvador were killed with machetes in El Carmen, a village in Cuscatlan, 40 km from this capital, Salvadoran authorities reported. According to reports, the victims were taken from their homes early in the morning by some 60 heavily armed men who took them out of the village and killed them with their machetes. One of the victims, Marco Antonio Lopez, was alderman for El Carmen municipality. The political affiliation of the killers has not been established yet by the authorities who started investigations.

Military Authorities Increase Vigilance

PA041407 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0905 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Delayed processing]

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Apr (LATIN)--The military forces have increased security measures throughout the country following the fatal shooting of seven members of a family by an armed group in the village of El Carmen, 40 km north of this capital. The authorities reported that the armed group broke into Hernandez Ortega's home yesterday and shot them "because they refused to collaborate with them in carrying out subversive acts."

According to a member of the Hernandez Ortega family who survived the fatal shooting, the men who carried out the massacre had modern weapons and wore boots, berets and olive green uniforms. The police said that the operation was done by members of the Farabundo Marti Peoples' Liberation Forces.

The authorities also reported that the agrarian reform process has caused some acts of violence between landowners and rural workers in some parts of El Salvador. No details of these acts were given. The civilian-military government junta on 5 March issued the agrarian reform decree, but in order to implement it, it had to decree a state of siege for 30 days throughout the country, which had to be extended this week for 30 more days.

Violence has apparently lessened since yesterday because of the Holy Week celebration, after several days of violence following the assassination of the archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, last week.

Christian Democratic political sources have said that the resignation of one of their leaders, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, from the government junta a month ago, has unleashed a chain reaction among members of the Christian Democratic Party, who are resigning from the party. Spokesmen for Christian Democratic dissidents have admitted that efforts are being made to establish a people's democratic front with the participation of leftist groups. An official announcement is expected after Holy Week.

The same sources said that the Christian Democratic dissidents decided to form this front at a private meeting held on 2 April at Jose Simeon Canas Central American University in this capital.

Unofficially it was learned that antigovernment organizations of the so-called Revolutionaay Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM) would support the new political organization.

Holy Week Casualties Reported

PA050408 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpts] On this Good Friday, we have continued to receive news from El Salvador of more victims of the wave of violence that is shaking that brother country. There have been at least 24 victims of political violence in San Salvador. A number of political movements have taken place since the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] launched a great offensive in different parts of the Salvadoran territory, including the town of El Carmen, located some 30 km east of the Salvadoran capital. According to reports released by the FPL, that organization has inflicted at least 100 casualties on the army in armed confrontations.

Concerned over this overall situation of violence and armed actions, the authorities of the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department urgently recalled Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, and announced that this was for consultation purposes. In El Salvador, everyone knows that this emergency call is related to the recent events which have convulsed that country and which have been accelerated in the wake of the assassination of San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arnulfo Romero.

Other news which mark a new shift in the Salvadoran situation was noted in the Mexican paper EL SOL DE MEXICO to the effect that divisions within the army are beginning to appear. An internal crisis is developing within the Salvadoran armed forces according to EL SOL DE MEXICO, a paper which is considered very reliable in Latin America.

Violence 'Diminishes'

PA051941 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador--The acts of violence that leftwing and rightwing extremist groups have unleashed in the country seem to have diminished during Holy Week. Nevertheless, some 40 persons have been killed so far this week as the result of violence in the country. This does not include the 31 persons who perished in last Sunday's incidents in front of the metropolitan cathedral in San Salvador during the funeral Mass held for the late archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

DEFENSE MINISTER NOTES ARMS TRAFFIC THROUGH COSTA RICA

PA041306 Costa Rica LA NACION in Spanish 28 Mar 80 p 18-A PA

[By Lafitte Fernandez, LA NACION correspondent in San Salvador]

[Excerpt] San Salvador--Salvadoran Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia has reported that large shipments of arms and subversive propaganda are brought into El Salvador from Costa Rica. Costa Rican authorities have denied this and have said that constant vigilance is maintained at airports and on the coasts to prevent any shipments of that kind. The Salvadoran military officer said that a group of representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas has been active in Costa Rica for some time. The group receives weapons from Cuba and then sends them on to El Salvador.

However, the minister said that these clandestine efforts are not being carried out with the willingness or approval of the Costa Rican Government. "They act in secrecy," the high-ranking Salvadoran official emphasized.

The minister said that, in the face of this, a number of security measures have been adopted to prevent the arms and subversive propaganda from entering El Salvador. The minister also said that the confidential reports obtained by the government on the groups that are operating in Costa Rica were sent to Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey in order that joint action could be taken to end the problem. "It is a matter of intergovernmental relations," he said.

The minister also noted the possibility that the foreign ministers of Costa Rica and El Salvador may have discussed the problem in several meetings in San Jose.

Domestic Version

In San Jose Minister Echeverria told LA NACION yesterday that he does not recall having received any mail from his Salvadoran colleague. However, he added that he has not yet reviewed his mail for the past 2 days, and Minister Garcia's note could possibly be in this backlog.

According to Minister Echeverria, the government has redoubled vigilance on the coasts and at airports, the only areas through which weapons could be smuggled. On the other hand, he said it did not seem logical that arms might be smuggled from our country to El Salvador because we are very far from that nation. Nevertheless, he noted that in past months a large-scale operation was launched in the northern part of the country to determine whether guerrillas were training there. The operation had negative results. The minister said Salvadoran exiles who reside here are kept under surveillance as much as is practicable. Finally, he said that contact between the authorities of the two countries has been primarily at the level of security agents.

According to reports released by the Salvadoran defense minister, the Cuban Government purchases arms on the black market and later smuggles them into Costa Rica, after which clandestine groups take care of getting them to Salvadoran guerrilla organizations.

How They Operate

He said that investigations carried out by the Salvadoran Army's intelligence service indicate that the clandestine groups which serve as liaison with the guerrilla organizations have close links with the leaders of leftist organizations in Costa Rica.

However, the minister did not give the names of the persons who promote the transshipment of arms and subversive propaganda. The liaison personnel reportedly receive the weapons from Cuba, where several government agents take them to Costa Rica by air.

Salvadoran intelligence investigations indicate that light planes are contracted to take the weapons from Havana to some small airport in Costa Rica where the local authorities exercise no control. Other investigations indicate that the Cubans send the weapons in ships which carry helicopters and the weapons are then ferried to the coast in the helicopters. After that, they begin their voyag. toward El Salvador.

The Salvadoran defense minister said that three different means are used to take the weapons from Costa Rica to El Salvador: air, land and sea. This leads one to think that possibly the clandestine organizations that support the guerrillas contract pilots (in Costa Rica) to take the weapons to El Salvador from some airport located in a sparsely populated area that is unsupervised by local authorities.

They could also contract boats to take the shipments sent by the Cubans to Salvadoran shores. When the land route is chosen, the weapons are probably taken to Nicaragua, from where they are smuggled into Salvadoran territory, although in a discreet manner to avoid damaging bilateral relations between Nicaragua and El Salvador and to avoid alerting U.S. intelligence.

Local observers believe that Cuba does not directly utilize Nicaraguan territory as a springboard for introducing weapons into El Salvador to avoid implicating the government of that country. For this reason, the Cubans prefer to use Honduran and Costa Rican territory. However, the Salvadoran state is on the alert to detect and control this situation, the defense minister said.

Garcia also confirmed a report by U.S. authorities that Honduran territory is being used to introduce arms from Cuba into El Salvador. He described all these Cuban acts as forms of aggression against his country.

"In Costa Rica," he added, "there has been a transshipment of arms without the consent of the government. However, we will not permit these weapons to be smuggled in because they endanger the peace of our nation. The guerrillas have contacts there who operate not publicly, but clandestinely. They seek only to increase the unrest in my country."

Colonel Garcia said that this transshipment of weapons and propaganda is difficult for any government to control, but that vigilance has been stepped up in his country to prevent the shipments from reaching the guerrillas. He said a large quantity of weapons has been brought in from Cuba for the guerrillas, mainly machineguns, rifles and pistols, as well as other more sophisticated weapons, which has increased his concern over El Salvador's future.

"The people do not want weapons. They want tranquillity and peace and we have made genuine changes, although the leftist and rightist extremists do not wish to understand that we are doing it all for the benefit of the Salvadorans," the minister said.

Abuses

The minister also admitted that the Salvadoran Army has committed abuses in the use of weapons, but said few people take into account the fact that many soldiers have died in attacks which violate human rights and that this situation affects the actions of some military personnel.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT INVITES OAS OBSERVERS TO ELECTIONS

PA062351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2153 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala has invited the Organization of American States (OAS) to send observers to the municipal elections to be held in this country on 20 April, according to information released here today. According to the report, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez sent a letter to OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila in Washington expressing his government's "wish to have confirmation of the upcoming elections' purity."

Over a million voters will go to the polls in 280 municipalities of second and third categories in the country to elect the city governments.

Local political circles give importance to the municipal consultation as it constitutes a "thermometer" of the actual Guatemalan electoral forces preparing for the 1982 presidential elections.

FUR NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA051534 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Mar p 4 PA

[Text] The United Revolutionary Front Party (FUR) will definitely not participate in the 20 April municipal elections, because of existing differences between the party's leaders. Humberto Gonzalez Gamarra, FUR organization secretary, yesterday reported that the electoral registry has voided his appointment by the FUR party leadership, which granted him authorization to register the list of candidates. The deadline for candidate registration is 31 April, but there is no one authorized to register for the FUR because of the division among the party's leaders.

According to FUR's bylaw, Article 23, Paragraph C, the organization secretary is the one authorized to register a list of candidates, Gonzalez Gamarra said. Therefore, the FUR leadership had appointed him and he in turn informed the electoral registry. However, the group later declared its opposition to participating in the elections, alleging that it is not wise because of conditions in the country. It filed a complaint asking the electoral registry to annul Gonzalez Gamarra's appointment, which it did.

Gonzalez Gamarra said that they had over 100 lists ready to be registered for the municipal elections in which FUR was going to participate as a political party for the first time. On 16 March, the FUR leadership held a national assembly to decide if the party was going to participate in the municipal elections of the 279 municipalities in the country, but Carlos Morales Cordero, Miguel Angel Andrino, Carlos Duarte and other members of the party leadership finally decided that it was best not to participate in the elections. They also said that the national assembly should have been called by party Secretary General Carlos Morales Cordero and not someone else.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES NEUTRALITY IN SALVADORAN CONFLICT

PA062027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1923 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez said today that Guatemala maintains the strictest neutrality with regard to the current political crisis in El Salvador.

The foreign minister described as untrue a report released a few days ago by the U.S. newspaper the New York POST to the effect that "Guatemala is supporting the Salvadoran Government junta in crushing the rebellion with which it is confronted."

Castillo Valdez reiterated that "Guatemala observes a policy of nonintervention in the affairs of other states, particularly as regards the affairs of each of the Central American countries, to which we are linked by close bonds. Guatemala has not and will not provide any aid to any of the parties in the Salvadoran conflict," the minister said.

Castillo Valdez said that Guatemalans can only express the hope that the Salvadorans will resolve their present problems with the least possible cost in human lives.

ANTICOMMUNIST ARMY ISSUES DEATH THREATS

PA050337 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Mar 80 PA

[By Mario Dominguez Valiente]

[Text] Quezaltenango--The Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) has issued death threats against 17 professionals in Quezaltenango. ESA yesterday circulated here a list with the names of 17 professionals from the university center of the west, whom it accuses of corrupting youth with communist slogans.

ARMY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CLASH WITH SUBVERSIVES

PA042139 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 28 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 PA

[Text] According to a communique issued by the public relations office of the army, a confrontation between a military patrol and a group of subversives left 1 dead and another injured. The armed forces communique states the following:

At 0800 today, a military unit which was patrolling in the area around El Rancho hamlet in Chiantla municipality, Huehuetenango Department, encountered a subversive group. In the ensuing confrontation, one member of the clandestine group was killed and another injured. The military patrol suffered no casualties.

The dead individual was abandoned at the site of the conflict. A rifle was found alongside the body. In addition, the military found a revolver which is believed to have been part of the equipment of the wounded individual, who was taken away by the subversives in their hasty flight following a brief exchange of fire.

In addition to the aforementioned weapons, medicines, particularly vitamins and antibiotics, were found at the site, in addition to a tent and ammunition of various calibers. The identity of the subversive group is still unknown, since no identifying propaganda was found.

The military unit is continuing its customary operations designed to preserve the peace and security of inhabitants of the area.

It should be noted that, in compliance with its constitutional mandate, the Guatemalan Army remains alert and ready to act in any part of the national territory when the situation so demands.

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA CALLS FOR NEW U.S. POLICY

PA041349 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 31 Mar 80 p 2 PA

[By Carlos Chamorro Coronel: "The United States and Us"]

[Excerpts] One of the most difficult and delicate problems that Nicaragua's Sandinist revolution must resolve concerns the future of its relations with the colossus of the north, as the United States used to be called. Furthermore, this problem must be viewed very serenely and shrewdly and, if possible, without impassioned stands.

In order to do this, one must view the problem within a framework of total, rather than partial historical reference. What is the United States and what are we? In order to view this problem correctly we must start from the current specific reality that exists throughout the entire Western Hemisphere. In other words, we must start from the fact that whether we like it or not, together we comprise a single and specific geographic and historic reality. In short, both the United States and Latin America comprise a single continent: We are both American. Together--although not entwined--we must live in a civilized fashion.

This is not, therefore, a matter of mere ideological positions let alone mere demagogical poses. We must live together--not merely coexist--with our northern neighbors, regardless of our previous relations.

So far--at least until 19 July 1979--U.S. policy has been just as prophetically described at the time by Ruben [Dario] in his ode to Roosevelt: invading, aggressive and interventionist. But that policy, which had such disastrous consequences not only for us, but for the United States as well, crumbled noisily when the ill-fated Somozist dictatorship fell from its pedestal. Now we must define a new policy or, more simply stated, we must establish truly human relations with the Americans, of a type we probably never had before.

It is not then, as many people assume, that we will no longer have relations with the United States. In fact, it is the very opposite: It has not been until now that we are going to begin having correct and worthy relations with that country, like Sandino himself wanted: based on justice and equality. To break or move away from the United States would not only be catastrophic; more than anything, it would be antihistoric.

Of course, the United States must first correct a policy which, as we have stated above, has until now been aggressive and interventionist. Thus its repudiation by Latin America as a whole which, in the end, explains and justifies Sandino's attitude and his stand in the mountain as the symbol of an entire continent. That is why the hopes and expectations of all our peoples are based on the Sandinist revolution.

But it is not vengeance which should prevail, but the demands of peoples who have been oppressed for so many years. This is Christian, human, beautiful and noble. And this is how Americans must understand it, if they want to thoroughly understand the rebellious nature of these peoples.

Thus, the United States must give a suitable response to the challenge posed by an entire continent, which strongly protests a policy that has brought only disastrous consequences. Naturally, this response cannot be the usual one involving gunboats--even if these now sail under the Colombian flag under the pretext of defending an alleged sovereignty from a small but brave nation that does not even have ships.

The response also demands much imagination, intelligence, generosity and above all, boldness. Because if the United States really wishes to thoroughly reach an understanding with Latin America, it must once and for all abandon all those pseudopolicies, anti-policies or, worse yet, what we would term "keno-policies" ["keno-politica"], that is, inane policies devoid of all human content which are, therefore, genocidal in the end. In our country this type of policy definitely came crashing down alongside the massive statue on horseback of the dictator-father of the most inauspicious dynasty known in our history and which was the shame of Americans.

If there is good will and understanding, certainly the solution is not too difficult. If they have already arrived at a friendly agreement with Panama in connection with the thorny canal issue, why not follow the same path, and resolve the by-now chronic and intolerable problem of Cuba's criminal isolation? Why maintain the embargo against that poor but brave island, symbol of dignity and independence? Why not return Guantanamo base to its legitimate owners right away when this installation is totally obsolete in our days? Why not give Puerto Rico its independence back within a reasonable period of time? Difficult yes, but not impossible. This is why I say much boldness is needed to implement a new and truly novel policy which would therefore be beneficial for both them and us, while putting an end once and for all to all those criminal military regimes, which fill with shame the dignity and freedom of our continent.

If the United States fears the Soviet Union's increasing political and military influence in the area--a reasonably justified fear--it should also stop to think that it itself is to blame, for this is the result of a policy that until now has been both arrogant and aggressive.

If the United States were to decide to change this policy, as we all want it to, we might well apply here the equally prophetic words of Ruben, the optimist, on the other side of the medal: "Be welcome, magic eagle..."

SALVADORAN BOATS DETAINED FOR ALLEGED 'PIRACY'

PA061618 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2319 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Hunting and Fishing Ministry [as received] officials have reported that Salvadoran boats have been commiting acts of piracy in Nicaraguan waters.

According to Danilo Davila, one of the ministry's delegates in Chinandega Department in the west, some 25 boats--including sailboats, rowboats and motorboats--have been detained in recent weeks for sailing in Nicaraguan waters in the Gulf of Fonseca, which El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua share in the Pacific Ocean.

According to experts, these pirate boats have proliferated due to the high unemployment rate among Salvadorans. Davila said the problem will begin to be debated on Tuesday, in order to keep foreign boats from exploiting Nicaraguan resources.

FIVE NETHERLANDS NEWSMEN ARRIVE FROM EL SALVADOR

PA040430 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] We hereby inform our listeners that the five Netherlands newsmen who were attacked and machinegunned in El Salvador are now in Nicaragua. They say that they are lucky to be alive since the shots fired by the Salvadoran guards were meant to kill. They wanted to murder us, they said.

The newsmen said some 40 persons are killed daily in El Salvador, mostly peasants. Nothing has been said internationally about the mass murder of peasants, they said when questioned this afternoon.

REPORTAGE ON REFUGEES AT PERUVIAN EMBASSY

Castro Personally Involved

PA041224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1053 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Delayed processing]

[Text] Havana, 5 Apr (AFP)--Prime Minister Fidel Castro personally talked last night to Ernesto Pinto, Peruvian charge d'affaires in Cuba. The topic of their discussion was not disclosed.

A Peruvian Embassy source said that Pinto might leave today for Lima accompanied by a high official of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. According to witnesses, Castro went to pick up Pinto at the embassy in the presidential car and brought him back around midnight.

More than 200 persons entered the Peruvian Embassy and stayed there yesterday, when the Cuban Government withdrew the police vigilance early in the morning.

Hundreds Enter Embassy Grounds

PA052153 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Excerpt] Havana, 5 Apr (AFP)--A veritable human wave of hundreds of Cubans continued flocking today to the Peruvian Embassy in Havana after the Cuban Government announced its decision to authorize those who enter the diplomatic mission peacefully to leave the country for Peru, Venezuela or any other country.

More than 1,300 Cubans were in the gardens of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry at 1530 local time (1930 GMT) after having cleared the small gate on the compound. Vehicles filled with candidates for exile flowed incessantly toward the Peruvian Embassy 5 km west of the capital on 5th Avenue in the Miramar residential district.

The Cuban Government communique announced that persons who entered the Peruvian Embassy by force before Friday during the past 2 months cannot leave the country. Twenty-one of the 25 Cubans who were under asylum in the Cuban Foreign Ministry [as received] are in that position.

Number Increases to 2,000

PA060217 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0137 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 5 Apr (EFE)--By 1900 (2300 GMT) over 2,000 persons were within the gardens of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana while men, women and children were continuing to arrive.

Shortly before this hour, the refugees at the embassy had been informed by Cuban officials that they would obtain exit visas if Peru agreed to receive them. At this moment, there were scenes of great emotion among the men and women, some of whom had been there over 36 hours. They embraced and cried.

One of the refugee "leaders," who since yesterday afternoon had been organizing the arrival of new refugees, their registry and distribution, informed the international press at the embassy that now it is up to the Lima government to deal with the situation.

This "leader," who is black, is named Frank and said that up until yesterday he was a truckdriver. Frank had some harsh words for the embassy officials because the refugees had collected 713 pesos (about $1,000) so that the embassy could purchase food for the women and children, but, the refugee said, the Peruvian diplomats had been instructed by Lima not to do it. In his statements Frank recalled the Caracas Asylum Convention of 1954, according to which the host country must maintain the refugees within its territory.

The reception given to those jumping over the fence remains the same. As men and women jump over, they are searched. Immediately thereafter their names and identification card numbers are noted. The lists with this information are given to Peruvian officials who receive them and classify them by the time and manner of arrival. Several hundred persons are in the embassy area. Some of them, after remaining for a while, jump over the fence. There have been cases of entire families going directly to the fence and then jumping over it. There was also the case of a woman approximately 40 years old who, after being helped over the fence, remained in the embassy's garden for approximately 10 minutes and then jumped back out. Some of the persons remaining outside have again chided the refugees, reminding them that "wherever you go you will not be treated as men but as slaves."

At approximately 1930, Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes passed inside his car along 72d Street, one side of the embassy. Ramiro Valdes was escorted by three cars. There was no incident. The persons occupying the street stepped aside to let the vehicles go by.

Government Statement

FL041124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL

[Text] The revolutionary Government of Cuba has issued a statement saying that in recent months common criminals and contemptible and antisocial persons to whom foreign governments do not grant authorization to travel illegally to the countries where they want to go have adopted the procedure of entering foreign embassies by force.

For vague reasons, adds the statement, these persons have preferred the Venezuelan and Peruvian embassies. The governments of these countries have decided to receive these violators of diplomatic immunity in their diplomatic missions instead of rejecting such a practice, which is dangerous to the security of all diplomatic officers.

It adds that such an attitude encourages acts of violence against the embassies accredited to our country, and that our government, as a matter of courtesy and consideration to such governments, has tried to seek solutions and solve various similar cases granting authorization for such persons to leave the country. It warns such governments, however, that their attitude encourages the use of force, terrorism and violations of diplomatic missions. The incidents have continued and at no time were the persons who entered embassies by force involved in political problems and, therefore, had no need of political asylum.

After stating the Cuban embassies abroad never have tolerated such practices and that Cuba is not against persons leaving for Venezuela or Peru through regular channels if they want to do so regardless of their criminal record, the statement adds: On Tuesday, 1 April of this year, several of these individuals entered the Peruvian Embassy by force, causing the death of a selfless compatriot member of the Interior Ministry who was guarding the embassy.

Our government's statement indicates that such incidents suspiciously coincide with the intensification of hostility and threats of aggression by the United States against our country.

The revolutionary Government of Cuba, asserts the statement, is not willing to tolerate violations of its sovereignty and laws regardless of the cost it may have to pay for it. Therefore, it declares absolutely that no individual who enters a foreign embassy by force will receive safe-conduct to leave the country.

It adds that in the face of the painful death of the guard of the Peruvian Embassy and the tolerant attitude of the Peruvian Government toward delinquents, the revolutionary Cuban Government has decided to withdraw the guard from said embassy. From now on, the embassy officials will be the only ones responsible for whatever happens in their embassy. We cannot protect embassies, says the statement, that do not cooperate with their protection.

Our government's statement stresses that Cuba also is prepared to withdraw guards from any embassy that wants it and goes on to say: We will not tolerate under any concept or pretext the violation of our laws and sovereignty.

The statement concludes by saying that if, claiming diplomatic immunity, there is an attempt to legalize crime, protect common delinquency, violate our laws and create an atmosphere of insecurity among foreign representatives in our country, we will adopt appropriate measures to put an end to it at any cost.

Guard Shot to Death

FL041130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Apr 80 FL

[Excerpts] On 1 April, Interior Ministry soldier Pedro Ortiz Cabrera, age 27, lost his life in a shootout when antisocial persons crashed a bus against the Peruvian Embassy fence to enter the embassy. The youth Ortiz Cabrera, born in 1953, was a member of the Cuban Union of Pioneers as a child and later joined other mass organizations. On 1 April last when he was on duty outside that diplomatic mission, he lost his life in the aforementioned incident. He was promoted posthumously to NCO grade for his courageous action.

Injuries Reported

PA061253 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1110 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz--delayed processing]

[Excerpts] Havana, 6 Apr--After several incidents which left 10 persons injured at the Peruvian Embassy, where there are 7,000 people inside, some milk began to be distributed to the children early this morning.

Shortly after 0100, registration of those who were entering the embassy was stopped. There had already been 7,000 refugees listed; most of them were men, although there were hundreds of women and children. There is not even 4 square cm of the embassy garden left where a person can sit down, and it has been necessary to prepare the front part of the embassy to accommodate women with children.

Some incidents which left 10 persons injured, one of them by a bullet, occurred at approximately 0130 (0530 GMT) when a large group of persons outside the embassy rebuked the refugees and began to hurl stones at them. Amidst the shouts and arguments, a shot was heard and a man, Juan Lucio Fernandez, was wounded in the foot. The short was reportedly fired from outside the fence.

After the confusion of the first moments, revolutionary national policemen cleared the area of the hundreds of curious onlookers who had congregated around the embassy. The negotiation was carried out through the mediation of this newsman and correspondents from France and Mexico, who brought the wounded together.

They had received emergency treatment by some doctors among the refugees. In three ambulances which came to the door of the embassy, we three newsmen accompanied the injured to a clinic, where they received treatment. Seven of the injured returned to the embassy later, while the other three were accompanied by the French newsman to receive surgery at the national hospital.

Health Situation Worsens

PA061940 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1741 GMT 6 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Havana, 6 Apr (EFE)--The situation has become increasingly difficult inside the Peruvian Embassy, where over 7,000 persons are awaiting the decision of the authorities in Lima to leave the country.

During the morning it became more difficult to comply with sanitary measures adopted last night. Meanwhile, there have been several cases of epileptic attacks and three young women show signs of having miscarriages. The few doctors who are attending to the refugees have expressed to EFE fears that the problem of malnutrition may lead to serious complications among children under 10 years of age, of which there are now several hundred.

The 400 liters of milk brought by the Cuban authorities from the warehouses of the purchasing agency for the diplomatic corps (CUBALSE) were not sufficient for all the children. For this reason, the refuggees face a serious threat 48 hours after they began to arrive in the gardens of the embassy following the withdrawal of Cuban police guards.

Desperate attempts are being made to seek a solution to all these problems. Although some of the refugees returned to their homes under cover of darkness, the fact is that the majority of those who are at the embassy say that they will leave only to go abroad.

At midmorning, Ernesto Madero, Mexican ambassador in this capital, approached the embassy and talked with Peruvian officials without going inside the building.

For their part, the Cuban authorities have cooperated in many ways to alleviate the conditions. They have contributed a package of medicine to meet the most urgent needs. Spokesmen for the Cuban Interior Ministry announced at noon that high-ranking representatives of that ministry will try to talk and negotiate with the refugees this afternoon to seek a solution to the problem.

Government Position

FL071315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Apr 80 FL

[7 April editorial of Daily GRANMA titled "Cuba's Position"]

[Text] Just as was expected to happen following the withdrawal of the Cuban guards, hundreds of criminal, degraded, antisocial and lazy elements, mostly parasites, have congregated in the Peruvian Embassy's compound. After 48 hours there were more than 3,000 of them mainly from Havana City and the western provinces. Some of them unfortunately took with them their families, including children. According to the clothes they wear, their manners and language, rarely had such a select group ever gathered anywhere. None of them were being sought by the law because of their political beliefs or were in need of the sacrosanct right of asylum.

Nevertheless, they always had confidence in the revolutionary government's statements [on this matter] and believed that this perhaps was an opportunity to travel to other more propitious places.

As always, Cuba has opened the doors with great pleasure to all the riffraff opposing socialism and the revolution by offering a limited number of legal permits to leave the country, as for example, following the October crisis when the Yankees closed their doors, through Camarioca and the famous freedom flights and, more recently, to all former counterrevolutionary prisoners and their families.

As Fidel stated at the closing session of the last congress of the Federation of Cuban Women, the historic undertaking of conducting a revolution and building socialism is absolutely voluntary and spontaneous. Even though homosexuals are not persecuted in our country, many of them have joined the crowd in the Peruvian compound as well as many addicted to drugs and gambling because they do not find it easy to practice their vices here. Exigency, discipline and rigor are at odds with apathy (blandengueria), crime and parasitism. That is the unanimous belief of our working people. Let the lazy go. Let the antisocial go. Let the degraded go. Let the criminals go. Let the riffraff go.

No man should get up in the early morning hours or restlessly work over a period of many hours on the land, at the shops, at the production centers to provide services and food for the parasites. No worthy and heroic internationalist mission should be fulfilled [for them]. Our blood has not been spilled in Cuba and other places of the world to defend, honor and give prestige with our flag to this type of Cuban. Nevertheless, this is not a case of a battle against crime and the degraded; it is a case of a battle for the honor and sovereignty of the country and, essentially, to defend the diplomatic security and immunity [to defend] dignity and sovereignty because no one in this world should be allowed to violate our sovereign laws and blackmail our country.

To allow criminals to forcibly enter a diplomatic mission, causing material damage and placing in jeopardy the lives of the guards so that they can later be received as heroes by the embassies for which the guards risk their lives and to protect such elements in the name of the right of asylum--an institution which was devised and dedicated to save from death and persecution those who fight for the freedom of our suffering and exploited peoples--is an insult to our people and, in addition, an outrage against the glory and honor of the heroes of our America. It is the same thing as placing an Al Capone on the same level as Bolivar, Juarez and Marti.

The institution of diplomatic asylum was created for more noble purposes, which Cuba respects even though today revolutionaries rarely seek asylum. This is a battle in defense of diplomatic security and immunity because to give shelter and asylum to criminals who forcibly enter embassies is the same as stimulating terrorism against the security and immunity of all embassies.

Starting from the events taking place at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies, gangsters have begun plotting the kidnapping of the Spanish ambassador and even planning to forcibly enter and seize the U.S. Interests Section. Diplomatic immunity is currently undergoing a serious crisis throughout the world.

As a revolutionary country, Cuba has the duty to combat energetically any situation which threatens to introduce in our territory practices which political tyranny, exploitation and social injustice have generated in societies of exploiting classes and neocolonial, oligarchic and bourgeois regimes and which at times have been the weapons used even by revolutionaries.

When the Cuban guards were withdrawn, the Peruvian mission gave a demonstration of its inability to control the situation in its own embassy. This has been a clear demonstration of the bitter results of the policy of protecting common criminals. We neither want nor need seized embassies or kidnapped ambassadors nor are we ready to yield to any demand if this unfortunate event should take place. That is why we rigorously adopt adequate protection measures. That is why we guard embassies. That is why the courageous soldier Pedro Ortiz Cabrera gave his young life on 1 April while fulfilling his selfless duty at the Peruvian Embassy.

Undoubtedly, Havana is one of the most secure capitals in the world for diplomats. Imperialism would like to change this image and we are not ready to tolerate it. Ambassador Habich, an honorable and responsible man who represented Peru in Cuba until very recently, tried to avoid this situation. When a group of antisocial elements forcibly entered his embassy, he invited them to return to their homes and they did so. The Cuban Government had given prior assurances that they would not be harassed. Such an attitude was the cause for his removal as ambassador after 33 years of diplomatic service. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry ordered that the criminals be returned to the embassy. Today's mud is the result of yesterday's dust and, together with the mud, the generous and clean blood of Cuban soldier Ortiz Cabrera.

Why should there be such an absurd policy of granting visas to those who forcibly enter [embassies] without justification and not to those who peacefully go there to request them? On Saturday afternoon the Cuban Government reiterated its position to all diplomatic missions accredited to our country.

First: Cuba does not oppose all those wishing to do so to legally travel to Venezuela and Peru as long as they have those countries' authorization.

Second: Cuba does not oppose their traveling to any other country with the authorization of the corresponding government.

Third: Departure permits for those who have forcibly entered the embassies will not be granted.

Fourth: Those who entered the Peruvian Embassy after the Cuban guards were withdrawn are not considered to be the perpetrators of an act of force and, thus, are free to return to their homes, and to leave and enter the embassies as many times as they wish to do so. The Cuban authorities will not adopt any measures against them. They may also travel to Peru or any other country which grants them a visa. This is their affair and that of the country willing to receive them. If there are minors involved, then of course it will be essential to have the authorization of both parents.

On Sunday morning, yesterday, the Cuban authorities established temporary barricades around the Peruvian Embassy to impede the excessive congregation of persons in the diplomatic mission's compound. The conditions in that place were not really pleasant by then. In view of the inability of the Peruvian diplomats to provide services and food to the people who had assembled there, the Cuban Government has decided the following:

First: To install nearby a command post of the Cuban Red Cross with all necessary personnel to provide medical services. Near that location there is also a clinic ready to provide similar services.

Second: To make available near the embassy sanitary services and adopt the pertinent epidemiologic measures.

Third: To supply drinking water.

Fourth: To supply foodstuffs.

Fifth: To guarantee the supply of milk for the children.

Sixth: To authorize all those requesting permission to go to their homes, including to sleep there, and later return [to the embassy] when they want to do so, guaranteeing them the authorization to travel abroad through the Peruvian Embassy as soon as they receive a visa from the country of their destination.

At the closing of this edition, 1,700 persons had requested and received permission to visit their residences. The confidence in the revolution's promise is great.

As can be appreciated, it is impossible to offer more conveniences or greater freedom for emigrating. The diplomatic immunity has been scrupulously respected. Now it is up to the Peruvian Government to make a decision on the situation of its illustrious quests. If the Peruvian Government wishes to receive in its country all of Cuba's antisocial and degraded elements, we will gladly authorize them to leave as well as all those who are ideologically opposed to the revolution and socialism.

The borders between the common criminal and the counterrevolutionary are increasingly becoming more indistinct. If responsible, sincere and respectful relations are to be maintained with Cuba, we are ready and willing to do so. We do not refuse to provide protection. What we are not ready to do is to sacrifice the lives of our soldiers to defend the impunity of common criminals. We respect the right of Peru, Venezuela or any other country to grant asylum to whomever they wish and decide who should or should not receive it, but to do this there is no need to walk over the blood of Cuban soldiers. If there are special circumstances with certain governments with which such problems could emerge because they do not wish to or because for domestic reasons they cannot receive a common criminal, we are ready to offer all required aid to let that country's security personnel, including soldiers, protect the security of their embassies and our security forces will limit themselves to render assistance when requested to do so.

For Peru we gave 100,000 blood donations following the 1970 earthquake, but we are not willing to offer with impunity the blood of a single soldier to protect criminal scoundrels. This is Cuba's position.

SALVADORAN CRM MEMBER SPEAKS AT SOLIDARITY EVENT

PA041913 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Sergio Rivas, member of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM], has said that the Salvadoran people know how to defeat the reformist maneuvers and have been subjected to repression. He stressed that the only possible alternative for the future is complete independence. Rivas spoke at an event of solidarity with his country held in Havana on Thursday organized by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [ICAP].

He stressed that military actions against the dictatorship are constantly increasing and denounced the growing U.S. intervention in support for the fascist junta imposed on the country. He also said that the recent creation of the Salvadoran Democratic Front is a coup de grace to the imperialist policy of trying to find allies among the Salvadoran democratic organizations.

ICAP Vice President Jorge Gallardo also spoke at the event. He denounced the savage attitude of the Salvadoran oligarchs backed by Washington.

Representatives of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Chilean Committee of Solidarity with the Antifascist Resistance, the Uruguayan Communist Party and the Granada Student Movement also spoke at the event.

CASTRO MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST DEPUTY

FL051445 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 5 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has met with (Heinz Fisher), vice president of the Socialist Party and leader of the Socialist group in Austria's Parliament. During the meeting between the first secretary of the party Central Committee and president of the councils of State and Ministers of Cuba with the Austrian parliamentarian, matters of mutual interest related to international affairs and bilateral relations were discussed.

BOLIVIA

PRESIDENT TO INSTALL NEW CABINET 7 APR

PY070231 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0140 GMT 7 Apr 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 6 Apr (TELAM-DPA-LATIN)--President Lidia Gueiler tomorrow will install the new ministerial cabinet that will share with her the responsibility of conducting the 29 June general elections in Bolivia. Sources at government palace in La Paz have disclosed some of the changes the president will make in her cabinet. Former presidential secretary Gaston Araoz, a leader of the National Revolutionary Movement led by former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, will replace Julio Garret as foreign minister.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH PRC

PY062229 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Apr 80 PY

[Text] La Paz, 6 Apr (AFP)--Bolivia and the PRC have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, it was officially reported here today.

Foreign Minister Julio Garret issued a press communique stating that "with this decision, Bolivia has upheld a worldwide consensus on the subject." An official communique will be simultaneously released in Beijing and La Paz in the next few days, Garret said. The decision will force Bolivia to sever diplomatic relations with Taiwan, although the Bolivian foreign minister expressed interest in continuing to maintain consular and commercial relations with Taiwan. Bolivian Army Commander Gen Ruben Rocha is now in Taiwan on an official visit. Bolivian-Taiwan relations have been cordial in the past.

MEXICO

APPOINTMENT OF U.S. AMBASSADOR FAVORABLY RECIEVED

PA050422 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Apr 80 PA

[Text] The U.S. Senate's ratification of Julian Navas as U.S. ambassador to Mexico, which took a little over 6 months, has no unfavorable diplomatic significance for our country, the Foreign Relations Secretariat commented upon learning about the development in Washington. It was also indicated that Mexico has defined its relations with the United States as the cornerstone of its foreign policy.

JAPAN INTERESTED IN BUYING MORE PETROLEUM

PA040341 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Apr 80 PA

[Text] Japan has asked the Mexican Government to sell it larger quanities of petroleum in view of the existing instability in the Middle East producing countries. Japan is not only willing to sell technology in exchange for raw materials, but to establish enterprises with national capital to increase the export of manufactured products. This was announced by Toshiwo Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), which is made up of the most important Japanese companies. He said this shortly after his meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.